

THREATEN MORMONS

Attempt to Blow Up Their Home at Eugene

WARNING PASTED ON HOUSE

No Arrests Have Been Made—Deed Does Not Seem to Have Been Committed to Injure Inmates of House—None Hurt.

EUGENE, Or., June 18.—An explosion early today partially wrecked the front part of the house occupied by members of the Mormon faith. None injured. Those who were in the house at the time are Mrs. E. E. Howell, her three small children, her brother, W. S. Buchanan, and Elders C. L. Dumford and C. A. Williams. The deed did not appear to have been done with the intent of physically injuring the inmates of the house, but in order to drive them away from Eugene. This is judged from the following which was found pasted on the building: "This is a warning to your tribe. You have tormented the public enough. Move on. The next shot will do more. We mean the Mormon tribe." No arrests were made.

TAFT NOMINEE

(Continued from page 1)

vital ring of genuine enthusiasm. Then a single transformation occurred. Gradually the whirlwind veered from La Follette to Roosevelt. A banner bearing the picture of President Roosevelt, waving from the gallery was the signal for the chance but in the confused babel of voices there was no distinguishing where La Follette cheers ended, and where the Roosevelt cheers began. Amid this pandemonium and with the galleries in full control, Chairman Lodge decided upon a heroic action in order to regain make the convention master of its affairs. He ordered the roll-call of the states to begin for vote on the President. Such a call, under such circumstances, has probably never before occurred in the history of the national conventions. Ballot was taken to nominate candidate for relief upon by a few Roosevelt enthusiastically for man whose name had not been present to convention. Votes being counted for Taft while people were shouting for Roosevelt. Delegates however, cast their votes uninfluenced by clamor of crowd. More than this, first states in call, Alabama and Arkansas which had been relied upon by few Roosevelt enthusiasts to start stampede for President held by their instructions, while tempest raged all about twenty minutes. The secretary was powerless to make himself heard above the deafening clamor. Seizing a megaphone he shouted the roll-call of the states, "Alabama," and "Arkansas," but his voice was swallowed up in the mad uproar but gradually the curiosity of the multitude conquered their enthusiasm and they lapsed into a silence to hear the result of the call. The rush of expectancy hung over the assembly as the call proceeded. Hasty summaries showed Taft to be far in advance. When New York was reached the Taft column totaled 247. Ohio carried the Taft total to 511 or 20 more than was enough to nominate him. Still the call went on until the final result was announced by Chairman Lodge: "For Theodore Roosevelt, 3 votes; Joseph Foraker, 16; Charles W. Fairbanks, 40; Joseph C. Cannon, 61; Robert La Follette, 25; Charles E. Hughes, 63; Philander C. Knox, 68; William H. Taft, 702."

A great shout went up as Lodge concluded, and with one accord the adherents of Cannon, Knox and Hughes and the others joined in the common tribute for the candidate of the party. General Woodford, for Hughes, leaped upon a chair, moved to make the nomination unanimous; Penrose for Knox, Boutell for Cannon, Henry of Georgia for Foraker and Cochems for La Follette seconded the motion unanimous vote to the candidate. The vote was given with a ringing cheer and with shouts of exultation over the new candidate. The convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow when the nomination for the vice-president will be made. Earlier in the day the battle over platform occupied the close attention of the delegates and spectators. The platform as was framed by the committee on resolutions was read by its chairman, Senator Hopkins, while the minority report reflecting views of the supporters of La Follette was presented by Congressman Copper. It was on one hand the sledge hammer blows of the Wisconsin men, against combinations and monopoly, and on the other warning

of these gentlemen being present designed to be considered. It was reported that the vice-president, Fairbanks, would have many friends in the convention and the opinion was held by some that all things considered he would make the most acceptable nomination that could be chosen. Advancement of the boom representative Sherman was freely commented upon and several expressed the opinion that his nomination was highly probable, but that there was no decision to concentrate upon him. Other important developments today were: Decision of the Iowa delegation to withdraw the name of Senator Dolliver in case it should be presented and to present Cummins' name for the office, and action of the same delegation in sending message to President Roosevelt protesting against the selection of Dolliver as the vice-president in the strongest terms.

It was not until four hours had been spent over the platform that the convention was ready to proceed with the nominating speeches for the president. First came the nomination of Cannon by Boutell of Illinois and seconded by Fordney of Michigan which awakened the welcoming yell for the "Grand Old Man" of Illinois. The nominating speech of Fairbanks by Governor Hanly of Indiana was made amid intense confusion and constant interruption. Smarting under these discourtesies toward the governor, Mayor Bookwalter of Indianapolis began his speech seconding the nomination of Fairbanks with a cutting allusion to the "steamroller," which was crushing out all the opposition. The convention gave an enthusiastic welcome to the name of Hughes as General Woodford presented the governor's candidacy in fervent words. The name of Senator Foraker was placed in nomination by Judge McCoy of Ohio and was seconded by the eloquent negro delegate from Georgia named W. O. Emory. The call of Pennsylvania brought the keystone delegation to their feet in a wild demonstration for Knox and a little later Wisconsin followed with its enthusiastic tribute to the Wisconsin's candidate, Senator La Follette. The speeches concluded, the time for the balloting arrived with the results already given.

The platform declares unequivocally for the representation for tariff establishment. The postal savings bank. The enactment and enforcement of the railroad rate law. Enforcement of the employers' liability was heartily commended. Declares for the generous provision for widows and orphans, those who have died for the country. Calls attention to the republican party, passed the Sherman anti-trust law and enforced it. Declares for the increasing of the rural mail service and for good roads. The platform recommends the amendment of the inter-state commerce law; gives the railroads the right to make and publish tariff agreements, subject to the approval of the inter-state commerce commission. Favors the eight hour day on all public works. Movement to prevent the waste of timber, water, and all natural resources is approved. The platform points with pride to the cause of peace so signally advanced by the Hague conference. The doctrine of encouragement of the American marine and enlargement of foreign trade is approved. The establishment of bureau mines and mining and the admission of the territories, New Mexico and Arizona as states.

The injunction plank adopted is the "Republican party will uphold at all times authority and integrity of the courts, both state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process, and to protect life, liberty and prosperity shall be preserved inviolate. We believe however that the rule of procedure in the federal courts with respect to issuance of writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by the statute and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable damage would result from the delay in which case the speedy hearing thereafter should be granted. The presidential candidate to be permitted to name his running mate if he so desires. No sooner had the convention adjourned today than Taft's immediate supporters consent to work to ascertain his wishes regarding the candidates for the vice-president. They wired him direct and while pending his reply, refused to voice any opinion as to the probable outcome to the balloting. As a rule the Taft manifested willingness to abide by the secretary's wish, but there were those among them who took the position that the delegates should be permitted to cast their votes according to their own predilections.

A meeting of the prominent republicans, most of but not all of them, supporters of Secretary Taft was held tonight in Hitchcock's rooms. The meeting began at 10 o'clock and was not ended at midnight. It has been expected that this conference would decide upon the available candidate for the vice-presidential nomination and it was even anticipated by some that the view of Secretary Taft as to the choice of companion on the ticket would be made known. In both these respects the meeting was a disappointment. The situation has been presented to Taft by wire but at a late hour no definite preference has been expressed by him. Preponderance of opinion of conference seemed favorable to the selection of some man from the Mississippi valley. The meeting was also made aware of the action of the Iowa delegation in deciding to withdraw the name of Senator Dolliver in case it could be presented and it was the general view that such an action would have demoralizing the effect on the convention. The kindly feeling of the administration for Governor Cummins was conceded by some expressed the thought that he might not be acceptable to the convention. The names of Senator Long of Kansas and Warner of Missouri were mentioned, but both

of these gentlemen being present designed to be considered. It was reported that the vice-president, Fairbanks, would have many friends in the convention and the opinion was held by some that all things considered he would make the most acceptable nomination that could be chosen. Advancement of the boom representative Sherman was freely commented upon and several expressed the opinion that his nomination was highly probable, but that there was no decision to concentrate upon him. Other important developments today were: Decision of the Iowa delegation to withdraw the name of Senator Dolliver in case it should be presented and to present Cummins' name for the office, and action of the same delegation in sending message to President Roosevelt protesting against the selection of Dolliver as the vice-president in the strongest terms.

TAFT VERY HAPPY.

WASHINGTON, June 18—"Words do not find themselves at time like this. I do not deny that I am very happy." This was the response of Secretary Taft to request for an expression of his views on his nomination for the presidency. The sentences did not come easily throughout the afternoon proceeding announcement of his nomination, the secretary has been laboring under a suppressed nervous strain. The atmosphere of his office was electric with excitement. Notwithstanding the personal interest which he had in the proceedings at Chicago the secretary did not permit politics to interfere for a moment with his transaction of official business. Secretary Taft's resignation as cabinet officer will be received by President Roosevelt tomorrow. It will take effect July 1st. This was learned tonight following the conference of several hours at the white house at which the president, Taft, Secretary Root and Assistant Secretary Bacon were present.

WOOD PAVING.

The first attempts to pave streets with wood, three-quarters of a century ago, were failures, and for years after that no satisfactory progress was made. The blocks were round, which left large, unequal spaces between them. Their edges broke down and wore off, the wood rotted, and the pavement was soon uneven and rough, and therefore difficult to clean and insanitary. At the present time, through the selection of suitable woods, cutting the blocks into rectangular shape so that their edges may lie close together, and treating them chemically to increase their durability, wood pavement is better in many respects than any other in common use. It is smooth, quiet, resilient, easily cleaned, and easily repaired. In wearing qualities it is superior to macadam, brick, or asphalt, and inferior only to granite and sandstone. In sanitary qualities it exceeds all but asphalt. No road surface is easier to draw a load upon, or, as it is put in technical language, none offers a lower "traction resistance," and none is easier to keep clean. Creosoted wood pavement stands above the average in smoothness, freedom from dust, mud, noise, reflection of light, radiation of heat, and ease of maintenance.

The first cost of creosoted wood is greater than the that of macadam, brick, or asphalt, but not so great as granite or sandstone. On the other hand, it must be remembered, it exceeds any of the first group in wearing qualities. Too much weight is sometimes attached to the initial cost of creosoted wood and too little to its counterbalancing durability, which is equally important in calculating investment returns. It costs from \$240 to \$350 per square and laid as compared with an average of \$3.50 for sandstone, \$3.26 for granite, \$2.30 for asphalt, \$206 for brick, and \$0.99 for macadam, in a number of cities in which a study has been made.

Cedar has been extensively laid in the Middle West, and oak, cypress, white pine, hemlock, western red cedar, cottonwood, mesquite, Osage orange, redwood, Douglas fir, and tamarack in various cities of the country. Untreated American red gum, tried in England, raised great hopes, but it finally proved unsatisfactory. Pavement of Australian eucalyptus has lasted for from fifteen to twenty years in the streets of London. It is more slippery, however, than American woods, and its cost, about \$5 per square yard in the United States, is prohibitive.

In recent years the difficulties which attended the use of wood pavement have been largely overcome by better methods of handling, treating, and laying the blocks. Creosote is the best of the preservatives in common use for wood pavement. Since it is insoluble in water, it does not leach out, and if a sufficient amount is injected into the blocks it prevents the entrance of water, which weakens the

BOXING CONTEST

For the Lightweight Championship of the World

McFARLAND MEETS WELSH

Will go a 25-Round Bout on July 4th at the Jeffries-Vernon Arena With Big Jim as Referee—An Immense Crowd is Expected to Attend.

Not long ago a group of sporting men gathered around a table in Jim Jeffries cafe on Spring Street, Los Angeles, when the talk turned on the champions permanent cessation of ring activities. "I hate to do it" said Jeff "For I love to be around fighters. But I whipped everything they had, so its 23 for the glove game so far as big Jim is concerned."

That was a chance for Baron Long, a newcomer to the Southern California metropolis, and he was not slow in grasping it. "Jeff, whats the matter with the promotional part of it? "he queried." You could start a club and put on shows around here that would certainly please."

Jeffries is slower in thought than he is in the ring action, and he pondered over the subject before making a reply. Finally he turned to Long and said "Theres so much crookedness, or talked of crookedness, connected with the business, Baron, that I'll have to be shown some way where it can be made absolutely above suspicion before I'll tackle it."

Long was right at home and came back strong. "Easiest thing in the world, Jim. We'll start the club and make you president and referee, and then you will be right in a position to nip in the bud anything that looks the least bit shady."

Jeff stayed up late that night threshing out the subject with Long, but the next day found him convinced, and the Jeffries Athletic club was the result. And now that he has broken into harness again, only in a different way, the greatest fighter the world ever knew is making as good as he did when wearing the gloves.

At present the wole fistie world is eagerly awaiting the next card at the Jeffries Vernon arena, which is situated just outside the city limits. Recently the city council put the lid down and placed a ten-round, no-decision, damper on the game within the village confines, so Jeff got out where he could stage decisive mills and render a verdict in accordance with the merits of the fighters. Freddie Welsh and Paeky Mc Farland will be the contestants over the twenty-five round course, and Jeff himself will act in the international bout.

There is no doubt as to the class of the boys. Mc Farland presents a clear record to the readers of the dope book, and Welsh, in fifty battles, has sustained but one defeat, and that at the hands of McFarland.

Many think that Welsh should present as clean a bill of health as the stockyards wonder, for although the decision of referee Malachy Hogan was adverse to him, some of the greatest light experts in the country who occupied seats at the ringside conceded him an even break with Paeky.

But the question promises to be settled for good and all on the Fourth of July, as instead of ten rounds to battle in the boys will journey over the longer course. Unlimited confidence reposes in the breast of each, but as both McFarland and Welsh realize that on the outcome of their meeting rests the white lightweight championship of the world, they are not taking any chances by being out of condition.

Mc Farland has selected a place close to the Vernon arena in which to train, and Welch has hied himself to Venice by the Sea, where his craving for the ocean can be gratified by a stretch of Pacific from California to China.

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COAL PRODUCTION Output for 1907 the Greatest on Record

ILLINOIS IN SECOND PLACE Pennsylvania Continued to Outrank All of the Other States in Coal Production—1907 a Red Letter Year.

Practically complete returns to Mr. Edward W. Parker statistician in charge of the division of mineral resources, United States Geological Survey, show that the production of coal in the United States during 1907 not only far exceeded any previous records in the history of the industry, but also exceeded by a considerable amount all previous estimates of the total output for that year.

The aggregate production of anthracite and bituminous coal in 1907 amounted to 480,450,042 short tons, valued at \$614,831,549, against 414,157,278 short tons, valued at \$513,079,809, in 1906. The increase in production in 1907 over 1906 was 66,292,764 short tons, or 16.01 per cent, in quantity, and \$101,751,740, or 19.83 per cent in value.

Of this large production in 1907, 76,432,421 long tons, or 85,604,312 short tons, were anthracite coal from Pennsylvania. In 1906 the production of Pennsylvania anthracite was 63,645,010 long tons, or 71,282,411 short tons, valued at \$131,917,694, so that the increase in the production of hard coal in 1907 amounted to 12,787,411 long tons, or 14,321,901 short tons, with an increase in value of \$31,666,362.

The total production of bituminous coal in 1907 was 394,845,730 short tons, valued at \$451,247,493, an increase over 1906, when the production amounted to 342,874,867 short tons, of 51,970,863 short tons, or 15.16 per cent. The value of the bituminous production increased from \$381,162,115 in 1906 to \$451,247,493 in 1907, a gain of \$70,085,378, or 18.39 per cent.

Of the 31 States in which coal was produced during 1907, there were only two in which the output in 1907 was less than that of 1906. These were both unimportant producing States—California and Oregon—and in both the decrease in production in 1907 was due to the increased production and use of oil for railroad and manufacturing purposes. Nearly all of the coal mined in Oregon is sent to San Francisco, and the increase in the output of California oil has materially reduced the production of coal in Oregon.

Had it not been for the depressed condition of the iron and steel trade, which followed the financial depression of October, 1907, the coal production for that year would undoubtedly have exceeded a total of 500,000,000 tons, and the value would probably have exceeded \$650,000,000. As it was, the value of the coal product of 1907 exceeded by 68 per cent the value of the total mineral product of the United States in 1880, and was nearly equal to the value of the entire mineral product of the United States in 1897, only ten years before.

The average price for bituminous coal at the mines in 1907 was \$1.14, against \$1.11 in 1906 and \$1.06 in 1905. Thme average price in 1907 was higher than that in any other recent year except 1903, when prices were abnormally high because of the famine produced by the great anthracite strike in 1902. The average value of the anthracite produced in 1907, taking into consideration the quantity of coal used at the mines in the operation of properties, was \$2.14 per long ton, as against \$2.05 in 1906. Excluding the quantity of coal used in the operations of the mines, which is designated as "colliery consumption" and which has been in the past considered an unmarketable product, the value at the mines of the anthracite coal produced in 1907 was \$2.39 per long ton, against \$2.30 in 1906. In considering this value per ton it should be remembered that the product upon which this price is based includes all marketable sizes of coal; that of these sizes below pea, such as buckwheat Nos. 1 and 2, rice Nos. 1 and 2, and barley, are sold far below the actual cost of production; and that all profits must be made out of the more desirable sizes, such as pea, chestnut, range, egg, and furnace.

The highly prosperous condition of the coal mining industry, as a whole, in 1907 may be judged from the fact that in all but three of the 29 States (out of 31) in which the production of coal in 1907 exceeded that of 1906, the percentage of increase in value was as great as or greater than the percentage of increase in quantity. The three exceptions were Alabama, Illinois, and Indiana. In Alabama the production increased 8.72 per cent and the value of 5.09 per cent; in Illinois the production increased 23.72 per cent, and the value 22.17 per cent; in Indiana the production increased 15.66 per cent and the value 15.23 per cent. The largest percentage of increase in 1907 was made in Missouri, in which State both the output and value showed a gain of 51 per cent over that of 1906. In Arkansas the production increased 43.3 per cent and the value 49 per cent, while in Oklahoma (Indian Territory) the production increased 27.36 per cent, and the value 35.60 per cent.